Newport Mercury.

Published for ANN BARBER. opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1800. [No. 2018.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newport, that he has opened a Day and Evening SCHOOL, at the house of Mrs. *MARY CRANDAL*, on the Point;—where he proposes teaching every branch belonging to an English education; and begs leave to assure those, who may think proper to place their children under his tuition, that the strictest attention will be paid to their manners and morals, as well as every endeavour made use of, to forward them in their respective studies.—Navigation, in its various branches, will be taught young gentlemen Seamen, who may feel inclined to call upon him.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1800.

Doctor BARTLETT

Now informs his Friends and the Public,

That through the liberal intervention of Mr. Moses Brown, and the uncommon liberality of Doctor Wheaton, of Providence—he is now furnished with the genuine *Kine-Pox Infection*—and, when called on, will inoculate.——The practice of monopolizing has been too general, in this preventative disease—but to the credit of Doctor Wheaton, that system is in the present instance abandoned. Doctor Bartlett has inoculated his youngest daughter this morning, and in consequence of the most positive assurance, of the matter's having been taken from a good subject—he does not hesitate to recommend its application.

Newport, December 3, 1800.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has for sale, a general assortment of West-India Goods; together with an assortment of Liverpool and Glass Ware; superfine, common, and rye Flour, by the barrel or Cwt.; fine Salt by the bushel; and a few bushels of New-York Shagbarks.

He still continues to carry on the Baking-business, and has on hand a quantity of Pilot and Ship-Bread, which he will sell as low as any imported, of equal quality, next door North of Messieurs *GIBBS* and *CHANNING'S* Store. *Dec.* 8. 1800.

FOR SALE,

A good COW and CALF.—

For further particulars enquire of

DAVID LAWTON.

Portsmouth, Dec. 8, 1800.

C. FOWLER and Company,

In addition to their usual assortment of GROCERIES, have for Sale,

Excellent 4th-proof Coniac Brandy, by the pipe or quarter-cask;—and a fresh supply of superfine and common

FLOUR,

by the quantity or single barrel.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1800.

All Persons having Accounts unsettled with the estate of the late Dr. ISAAC SENTER, deceased, are again earnestly solicited to call and adjust them without further delay; otherwise resort must be had to the disagreeable Alternative of placing them in the hands of an Attorney for Settlement.

ELIZABETH SENTER, *Administratrix.*

November 10, 1800.

To the Public in general, and the Citizens of Newport, in particular,

The subscribers having entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the firm of JONES and CHAFEE, and have established their business in a store belonging to Mr. Joseph Lyon, just back of his dwelling-house, where they make Stills and Worms of all sizes, and of the newest and most approved models:——They also carry on the Founder's business, in all its various branches; all kinds of Plumming of vessels, &c. done at the shortest notice; they make and repair all kinds of brass and copper Kettles.——All favours granted them in their business, will be gratefully received and acknowledged, by their obedient humble servants,

GERSHOM JONES, and
OTIS CHAFEE.

☞ Cash given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, and Lead.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW superfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Mistic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Bushel or less Quantity. Also.

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Bushel. *Sept.* 30, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The Whole of the real estate of the subscriber, in Newtown, consisting of a two story dwelling-house 28 by 30 feet with a Cellar under it—together with a slaughter-house, and other buildings, extending 75 feet—and eight lots of land.—For further particulars apply to

EDWARD PERRY.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1800.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that theyhave for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the shortest Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Customers, and solicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

All persons having any demands against the estate of *Benjamin Clarke Hargill*, of Newport, deceased, are requested to call on the subscriber, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

SUSANNAH SHERMAN, *Executrix.*

Portsmouth, Dec. 2, 1800.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM CAHOONE & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store, near the foot of the New-lane,

A general assortment of Crockery Ware.—an assortment of low prized cloths, among which are:—Broadcloths of different colours; brown, mixed and drab plains and coatings; 4000 weight of best Narraganset cheese; loaf and brown Sugars, Coffee, &c.

The above goods will be sold wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in this state.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1800.

NICOLAS GEFFROY,

Watch-Maker, in Newport,

Informs the Public,

He has taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. L. TISSOT, a superior Workman, late from the Watch-Manufactory in Geneva, who will undertake to make new Watches;—and to repair, in the best manner, for Watch-Makers, or private persons, any new constructed and complicated Watches, and Time-Pieces.——They will also import, from said Manufactory, at nine months warning, all such Watches and Time-Pieces, as their employers shall order. They have also constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of warranted, and common English, and Geneva Watches and Time-Pieces, which they will sell on reasonable terms.—In addition to the above, they carry on the Goldsmith's and Silversmith's business, in all its branches; and likewise will make, or repair, any kind of Jewellery, in the neatest fashion.——They also have for Sale, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Jewellery, imported and of the latest fashion; officer's gold and silver Epaulettes; plated and brass Candlesticks; plated and Britannia Tea-Pots; Dirks, small Swords and Hangers; plated Bitts, Stirrups and Spurs; Tea-Trays; Castors; Andirons, Shovel and Tongs; Cutlery Ware of all kinds; Night and Day Spy-Glasses; ladies and gentlemen's Pocket-Books; Dressing-Glasses; Suspenders; Trusses; Horse-Whips; Razors; Hopkins's famous Razor-Strops; best Beaver Hats; Perfumery of all kinds, from London and Paris; Hair-Powder; Starch; Barley-Sugar, and Sugar-Plumbs; Spanish Segars; best Makabau and Scotch Snuff; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to insert here. *Nov.* 10, 1800.

EXTRACTS FROM A CHARGE,

Delivered to a Grand Jury, in *Pennsylvania*, October, 1800.

By ALEXANDER ADDISON, *Esq. Chief Justice.*

[*Published at the request of the Grand Jury.*]

HAVING thus, gentlemen, explained your duty, as your oath binds you to perform it, you being the first Grand Jury for the county of Crawford, the occasion will justify me in saying something on the state of our country: I hope you will hear me with patience, and such attention as the subject may deserve.

We enjoy from a gracious Providence, many blessings, which may justly claim our devout gratitude, and pious contentment in our condition. Favoured with an acquaintance with the precious doctrines and divine precepts of the Christian religion, we are free to exercise ourselves in the worship of God, as our best informed consciences may direct. Favoured also with a happy republican system and administration of government, we participate in its powers, and are protected in our persons, property, character and conscience. And favored with a fertile soil, and not inclement climate, we have the means of health and prosperity, and hopes of rearing our children to a greater enjoyment of all those blessings, and transmitting them, with increased advantage to our posterity. We *may* be happy if we *will* be so. All that is wanting is a disposition to enjoy with contentment, and improve by honest care, what God has set before us.—But alas, what is man; and how is it that the human heart is always corrupted by prosperity! When God has furnished us all with provision for contentment, we disquiet ourselves with vain cares, and false suspicions, and turn our best blessings into a curse and calamity. His very grace is abused and turned into wantonness. When he led his favoured people through the sea and the desart, and miraculously protected them from want and danger; what was the return they made? Rebellion, idolatry, and a desire to return to servitude in Egypt.—When in spite of all their provocation, and all their enemies, he settled them in the promised land flowing with milk and honey; what was their return for this mercy?—When Jeshurun waxed fat he kicked.—Though the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, his peculiar people knew not their Lord, and considered not their great Preserver. They refused the Government of God himself, and desired a king like other nations. Many a time turned he his anger away, and did not stir up all his wrath. But though, when he slew them, they sought him, when he turned in mercy to them they forgot their calamity and repentance, and renewed their rebellion against him—until provoked by their obstinate corruption, he at last abandoned them to their own folly, cast them out of that land which he had given, and dispersed them over the earth, a bye word and reproach among all nations.

These things were written for our instruction, and we ought to take warning by their example. We, though less visible, are as surely, under the government of God; and rejection of the blessings we enjoy, will, as surely, bring calamity upon us. A government so good, will not long be continued to us, if we continue dissatisfied and ungrateful under it. A government founded on the opinion of the people must fall, if that opinion be corrupted. If the principles of our government, and the measures of our administration, be constantly misrepresented, and the characters of all whom our own choice, under the Providence of God, hath placed in eminent stations, be continually aspersed by false slander, and if the people act under the influence of such misrepresentation and slander, the Government must fall. Let us not flatter ourselves, that we can long remain in our present prosperous state, unless we speedily change our conduct, and cast off our false suspicions. The progress from suspicion to hatred, and from hatred to destruction, is easy—and obstinate discontents are the sure forerunners of insurrection and revolution.

That we have among us men obstinately bent to corrupt public opinion, is obvious—and that they pursue this intention from selfish motives, to obtain public offices to themselves, is equally clear.

All the virtues and all the services of the illustrious *WASHINGTON*, could not hinder shameless and malignant men from representing him as a plunderer, a traitor, and a murderer, and proclaiming the day of his departure from office, as a jubilee and day of rejoicing. Death came, and removed him out of their way—he is now acknowledged a patriot—and all the odium is transferred to his successor, when they labour to consign to retirement, and would willingly consign to the grave.

We all remember what arts were used by some interested individuals to promote the election of the present Governor. They said that if Mr. M'Kean were Governor he would abolish the excise, the stamp act, the land tax, the standing army, and the alien and sedition laws. Those who wrote, printed, and repeated those tales knew them to be false, and knew that the Governor of a State had no influence in those matters—but they effected their purpose. They represented themselves as pure disinterested republicans, who had nothing in view but the public good, and represented their opponents as office-hunters. What was the consequence? He was elected—and suddenly we find those disinterested, pure republicans, converted into office-hunters, and without regard to character or qualification, incessantly soliciting appointments to every office within their reach.

The same means, the corruption of public opinion, and for the same ends, to get into office, which have been so successful with some demagogues in Pennsylvania, are now exerted, with singular and malignant industry, on the larger theatre of the United States.—There are not, in the State and Federal governments, offices enough for those who desire and think they deserve them.—The President of the United States must be displaced, that a new President may make the same changes in federal officers, which have been made in the officers of this State. It is true, this will not gratify all expectants, and many must be disappointed—but, like adventurers in a lottery, each looks for a prize, and all are eager that the drawing should begin, before their chances are lessened by new adventurers.

To accomplish the change of President, they corrupt public opinion, by misinformation of every kind. They say that *the President is a monarchist, an aristocrat, and a tool to Britain.* They said the same things of General WASHINGTON, so long as his life obstructed their views.

They say, *there is a British faction, an aristocratical and monarchical faction in America.* During his life General WASHINGTON was ranked in this faction and party, and others, who are yet ranked in it, will like him, when their enemies have nothing more to fear from them, be acquitted of the charge. Where is this faction, and by what marks are the members of it to be distinguished? Do we see any federalists co-operating with Britain, to subjugate *America?* It is well known that there are anti-federalists, who have openly declared their wish to see a French army landed in America, to reform our government. Have we ever heard of such a wish among federalists, for a British army? Are not those men, who are most censured as monarchists, zealous supporters of our republican government, laboring to instruct the people in its excellence and use, and to preserve their minds from the influence of slander, and the violence of anarchy, the worst of all tyrannies? And who are they who are most clamorous in proclaiming themselves republicans, guardians of our liberties, and rights of election? New citizens, or not citizens, strangers lately arrived, ignorant of the principles of our government, and perhaps fugitives from their own country for their crimes.

They say, that *under the administration of Mr. ADAMS, the public debt has been greatly increased.*—They said the same of General WASHINGTON'S administration.—But, gentlemen, if it be increased, it must be increased by law. The President can expend no money, but by law. The President does not make laws: they are made by the representatives of the people.

Suppose it true, that the debt has been increased—what has occasioned it? Insurrections among ourselves, and plundering and danger from foreign powers. When insurrections broke out, were they not to be suppressed? and could they be suppressed without expense? While Britain and France took our ships, and France threatened to invade our country, and burn our

towns, was it not the duty of our government to equip ships, fortify our harbours, and raise troops? What would you think of a farmer, who, when his house and fields were threatened with destruction, should refuse to expend money in strengthening and guarding his house, and fencing and guarding his fields?

But it is not true, that our public debt has increased;—but, as was clearly shewn, by a report of a Committee of Congress in the last session, it has diminished, in spite of all our additional expenses occasioned by our own insurrections, and by the injury and danger from foreign powers.

They say, that *the United States have borrowed money at high interest, and without necessity.* Congress, it seems, thought the interest reasonable—and it was not likely, that the money could have been got for less. It is but little more than public institutions receive, and far less than individuals demand, for the use of money for a very short time. And the necessity was urgent, and required favourable terms to be offered, to bring the money in for public defence.

But it is said, *there was money enough in the hands of the Bank, of the Treasurer, of the Secretary of State, of the Collectors, of the Loan-Officers,* &c. If this be true, what is the use of those members of Congress, who exclusively stile themselves republicans, who have been so much extolled for knowledge of our public accounts, have had so much access to them, and have repeatedly published statements of them? Why did they not disclose all this public money, and prevent a law for borrowing. They were at the making of this law; and some of them on the committee, for investigating the state of our debts and finances.

This misrepresentation rests on two errors in representing money in the Treasury to be at the public command, when it had been before appropriated for other purposes: and in charging officers with all the money they received, without taking into view what they paid for the purposes for which they received it.

In conformity to the Constitution, it is a rule with the Legislature, to appropriate certain sums to certain purposes. These sums the Treasurer and other officers must keep for these purposes only. And in all governments there will be sums unexpended for some purposes, while there are sums deficient for other necessary purposes. If any one will look into the accounts of *Pennsylvania* published with the journals of every assembly, he will see large sums of money in the treasury unexpended for the purposes of its appropriation, and large sums in the hands of officers and individuals, while other purposes compelled the state to borrow money. Whoever thought of charging the Governor or the assembly with this as a fault!

It is remarkable that the same men who now clamor against the present administration for *not* applying to the public necessity, money already appropriated to other purposes: made a vehement attack on the former Secretary of the treasury for *applying* appropriated money in a very necessary and useful manner. So clear is it that it is not principle or public good which actuates them; but a desire to get into office by finding fault with every thing done by every man in office; and what they find fault with an officer for doing to day, they will find fault for not doing to-morrow. Every officer must at any rate be blamed, that he may be turned out, and they have a chance for his place.—This is their only object, and to this they bend all their industry.

As to money being received, unpaid, and misapplied by the late Secretary of State, and others now in public office; the most satisfactory proof has been given, that this is a gross and malicious falsehood.

Not content with slandering officers of the Federal government, they say also that there are individuals, who hold in their hands large sums of public money, perverted to their own private purposes. Among these they have named some gentlemen, whose characters for integrity can challenge examination, and defy slander. But they are marked out as the objects of defamation, because they disdain and oppose the wicked means and the wicked ends of those profligate calumniators; who, to succeed in their selfish and pernicious schemes, must destroy the influence of all wise and honest men.—While such misrepresentations prevail, how is it possible to preserve public opinion from corruption and our government from ruin!

But they say, *if the President be changed, our debts will be paid, and our expenses be reduced.* The debts, whatever they be, were incurred for national defence; and there is no other honest way of paying them, but by national money, which can be got only by taxes. Yet those men who clamor so loudly against all public debt, clamor as loudly against every public tax, oppose it by censure, and, where they can successfully, by force. How can they promise us a diminution of public debt, but by bankruptcy or revolution, or by an increase of taxes?

But *they will lessen the public expenses.*—Will they do it by danger, sell our ships of war, remove the fortifications from our harbours and frontiers, disband the few troops and seamen we have; and leave our commerce to be destroyed and our towns plundered by petty privateers, and our frontiers to be depopulated by Indians? This would be a fatal economy.

Will they lessen the number, or the salaries, fees, or emoluments, of public offices? No: that would be lessening their own gains, and depriving themselves of the full profits of office, just when they got their enemies out, and put themselves in their places. This is not like human nature.—We may assure ourselves, gentlemen, whatever be their professions now, they have no such intentions of economy, as will lessen their means of amply providing for themselves and all their friends. On the contrary there is reason to apprehend that a change would bring more waste and more speculation: and to believe that the true way to produce economy is to keep the administration in the present hands; and when public safety is no longer in danger, the public expenses and debts can be reduced.

Fable represents the fox as wisely refusing to drive off the flies, lest a more hungry set might take their places, and more exhaust him. Have we any experience, that those men, who indecently give to themselves alone the name of republicans are, more than others, economical of the public money, when it is to be given to themselves or their friends? No gentlemen, our experience is the other way. Look at Pennsylvania. Do our republican Sheriffs, our republican Prothonotaries, and our republican Registers and Recorders, take less fees from their fellow-citizens, than the federal Sheriffs, federal Prothonotaries, and federal Registers used to do? Do our republican Judges take less salaries, or our republican members of Assembly less wages?—Did not the republican members of Assembly last session refuse to abolish useless and expensive offices, held by their republican friends—Yet they themselves before, when they were not in power, had clamoured against these things! Such men disgrace the name of republicans by exclusively assuming it. In sheeps cloathing, they are ravening wolves. They desire change, only that they may gain by it. This is their real view; and their professions are hollow and false. And were a change to take place in the government of the United States, as in the State of Pennsylvania, the effect would be just the same. Officers would be changed, but expenses would remain the same, or rather increase in proportion to the hunger and number of the new friends of government.

In this censure of men, actuated by selfish motives, I mean not to include many honest men who really think as they profess, and act according to their conscience and the information they receive. I would only advise such to watch the conduct, study the motives and views, and examine well the information of the busy and the clamorous.

Be on your guard my fellow-citizens, against all arts of delusion. Confide in those whose integrity and understanding you have known and tried, and whose interest is the same as yours. Beware of those who profess much; examine their past conduct, and judge from actions and not from words.—Remember the wisdom and virtues of WASHINGTON, the father of his country; and recollect that under his administration the measures of our Government were marked out and pursued, and do not hastily suppose, that those men, who calumniated and opposed him, and yet oppose his measures, better know or love the interests of his country than he who loved, served, and saved it.

Congress.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 27.

Friday, Nov. 28.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union.

The President's speech being under consideration, Mr. Griswold proposed the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech, as respects the district of Columbia, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the President's speech as respects the administration of justice, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the president's speech as respects seasonable and systematic arrangements, proportioned to our national resources, for a navy adapted to defensive purposes, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee, be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the president's speech as respects the fortifications of some of the principal ports and harbours of the United States, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the president's speech as respects the manufacture of arms within the United States, ought to be referred to a select committee, and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Which being severally agreed to were reported to the house and passed. Five members were appointed conformably to the first and second resolution; seven conformably to the fourth and fifth.

Friday, December 5.

The house resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a *Mausoleum to George Washington.*

The first section being read, which determines the form and dimensions of the Mausoleum, Mr. Allston moved an amendment, substituting a Monument, in the place of a Mausoleum, to be erected in the Capitol.—A spirited debate ensued; in which the amendment was supported by Messrs. Allston Nicholas, Nott, and Macon; and opposed by Messrs. H. Lee, Otis, and Griswold. The committee rose without coming to any decision, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Monday, December 8.

The Speaker informed the House that it was the intention of Mr. Condy, the present clerk, to give in his resignation, which he understood would be done to-morrow, and stated the necessity of thereupon proceeding to an election of a new clerk.

LATEST *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

PARIS, October 6.

Citizen Joseph Bonaparte, President of the Committee of Ministers Plenipotentiary, charged to negociate with the Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, gave a very splendid entertainment to the Ministers, on the 3d inst. at Morfontaine, in celebration of the return of good understanding between the two States.——The First Consul went to Morfontaine, with his family, at three o'clock, where he was joined by the two other Consuls, all the Ministers, the Members of the *corps diplomatique*, the Counsellors of State, the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body and Tribunate, and several persons formerly in the service of the United States; among whom we observed General La Fayette.

At six o'clock the Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered to the First Consul the convention signed the 1st of October, between the French and American Ministers; and this delivery was announced by a discharge of cannon.——The dinner consisted of 180 covers; was served up, on three tables, in three halls, communicating with each other.——The first was the *Hall of Union.*—The second and third, which bore the names of Washington and Franklin, were ornamented with the busts of these great men. The first was by far the most brilliant in decorations, the devices being all emblematic, or indicative of the prominent events of the American Revolution.

After dinner several toasts were drank; the first, given by the First Consul, was

"*To the manes of the French and Americans, who died on the field of battle, for the Independence of the New World.*"

The second, by the Consul Cambaceres:

"*To the Successor of Washington.*"

The Consul Le Brun—

"*To the union of America with the powers of the north, to enforce the respect to the liberty of the seas.*"

After dinner were fire-works, emblematic of the occasion, which were succeeded by a concert, and that was followed by a spectacle, which closed the night.

October 8.

"While the first Consul was at Morfontaine, at the entertainment given by Joseph Buonaparte to the American Plenipotentiaries. Citizen Cambry, Prefect of the department of Oise, presented him several golden medals, which had been lately found by country people in his department. They were concealed in an earthern vessel, large enough to contain 600,000 livres worth—were perfectly well preserved, and of various epochs, some of them dated from an early period of the Roman Empire, others during the time of the Republic.

"The Prefect observed to the Consul that it was difficult to procure these medals, because the people who found them, were fearful lest they might be taken from them, as according to the ancient laws of France, all treasures found in this way belonged by right to the government.—At present, replied the first Consul Buonaparte, government will not contest the good fortune of a citizen.——Besides, it is necessary to use every precaution, to prevent these medals being melted down into bullion by the country people—buy up then, as many of them as you can—probably added he, after a moment silence, it will be easy for you to procure more—I hope it will General answered the Prefect. On this reply the First Consul advanced towards Mr. Davie one of the American ministers and said to him.—These Roman Medals, Sir, have just been found in France, accept and carry them with you to America, so that the monuments of the Roman Republic may become pledges of amity and union between the Republics of France and the United States."

October 11.

On the 12th, about mid-day, the American Ministers took leave of the Chief Consul, to whom they were presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ellsworth, in the name of his colleagues, said, that, "he hoped the convention signed on the 9th, would prove the basis of a lasting friendship between France and America."—Mr. Murray added, that "the American Ministers would neglect nothing, to promote this desirable object."——The Chief Consul replied, "that the differences between the two nations being adjusted, there should no longer remain any trace of them; that the liberal principles, with regard to navigation, considered in convention, ought to be the basis of a growing intimacy; and that, in the present circumstance, it was more than ever, the interest of the two nations closely to adhere to them."

Plan to assassinate Buonaparte.

October 14.

During the first days of the 2d decade of Vendemaire, information was received, that a person of the name of Demerville, residing at No. 24 Rue des Moulins, had distributed a considerable sum of money; and that some well known villains frequented his house.

Positive information was received that on the 11th instant, eleven of these villains were to throw themselves upon the First Consul, when coming out of the Opera.—The Police then took the most active measures to watch them.—On the 18th two of them (one by the name of Cerachi) were arrested in the lobby of the Opera; they were armed with cutlasses. Demerville, and some of his accomplices were arrested in the night—they are in pursuit of the others; Demerville and Cerrachi have both confessed. These wretched miscreants are for the most part, composed of individuals, inured to murder in the massacres of September, and those of Versailles.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Liston, our Ambassador to the United States, is, it is said, on his return. Mr. Adams, the President, has it is stated, for upwards of a twelve month made complaints to Mr. Liston of British cruizers capturing American ships and property at the very mouths of their harbours. Mr. Liston, we are informed, transmitted these remonstrances to this government, but he did not find that they were sufficiently attended to, and his situation at Philadelphia became irksome and very unpleasant.—*Courier.*

NEW-YORK, December 12.

The Convention of Amity and Commerce, between the United States, and France we are informed, has been published in the Paris papers. The following is the fourth article:

ARTICLE IV.

"Property capured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratification (contraband goods destined to an enemy's port excepted) shall be mutually restored on the following proof of citizenship, viz. [*Here follows a copy of the form of the passports now used by American vessels.*] And this passport shall be sufficient without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding; which passport shall not be deemed requisite to have been received or recalled, whatever numbers of voyages the said ship may have made, unless she shall have returned home within the space of one year.

Proof, with respect to the cargo shall be certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place where the ship sailed, and whither she is bound; so that the forbidden or contraband goods may be distinguished by the certificates; which certificates shall have been made out by the officer of the place whence the ship set sail in the accustomed form of the country.

And if such passports or certificates, or both, shall have been destroyed by accidents, or taken away by force, their deficiency may be supplied by such other proofs of ownership as are admissible by the general usage of nations.

Proofs with respect to any other than merchant ships shall be the commission they bear. This article shall take effect from the date of the signature of the present provisional treaty. And if from the date of the said signature any property shall be condemned, contrary to the intent of the said treaty, before the knowledge of this stipulation shall be obtained, the property so condemned shall be restored or paid for without delay."

SALEM, December 11.

On Tuesday arrived at this port, the ship Brutus, William Brown, in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Capt. B. informs—That the United States Frigate George Washington Capt. Bainbridge, sailed for Constantinople the 19th Oct. having on board the Algerine General of Marine and Suite, with presents &c. for the Grand Seignior. The Dey of Algiers by force compelled Capt. Bainbridge to perform this service, and threatened war to the United States, and Slavery to the Officers and crew of the George Washington, in case of refusal.

BOSTON, December 12.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Iris, Capt. Griffin, which sailed from Naples, October 17, and from Gibraltar Nov. 2. We are informed by the Captain and Mr. Hill, supercargo, that on the day they left Naples, a vessel arrived from Leghorn; and the master reported, that he departed on the 14th of October, when that place was in great confusion from the approach of the French. At Gibraltar Mr. Anderson a respectable merchant, mentioned, that an English ship, dispatched for the purpose, had brought information that the French took possession of Leghorn on the 27th of October.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman on board the ship Ardent, from Leghorn for Baltimore, dated at sea, Nov. 3, in lat. 35, 30, long. 7.

"We sailed from Leghorn, on the 16th ult. on the morning of which day the French (in what numbers I know not) took possession of the town—The German garrison capitulated under condition that they should be permitted to join their main army with baggage, cannon and every thing belonging to them."

NEWPORT,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1800.

On Wednesday 3d inst. the ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT assembled in their respective States, throughout the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, and gave in their votes for TWO persons to fill those important stations.—— Accounts have been received from every State as far South as *Virginia* inclusive.— The result, *so far*, is, as exhibited in the following STATEMENT:——

	ADAMS.	JEFFERSON.	PINCKNEY.	BURR.	Scattering.
New-Hampshire,	6	6			
Vermont,	4	4			
Massachusetts,	16	16			
Rhode-Island,	4	*			
Connecticut,	9	9			
New-York,	—	—	12	12	
New-Jersey,	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	7	7	8	8	
Delaware,	3	3			
Maryland,	5	5	5	5	
Virginia,	—	—	21	21	
	61	57	46	46	

* [*We decline giving any conjectural statement respecting the manner in which the Electors of this State have disposed of their second vote; believing that nothing better than* mere conjecture *can as yet be offered on the subject.*]

It being now pretty well ascertained that the votes for President, *exclusive of South-Carolina*, will be equally divided between Mr. ADAMS and Mr. JEFFERSON; the undivided attention of the public is directed to that State.

By an arrival here, from *Charleston*, on Sunday last, papers of that city have been received to the 2d inst. which contain the proceedings of the Legislature at *Columbia*, down to the 28th ult. at which time no choice of electors had been made.—A *quorum* of both houses assembled on the 24th, when they proceeded respectively to the choice of their officers.——JOHN WARD, Esq; (one of the federal ticket of Electors) was re-elected apparently without opposition President of the Senate, and THEODORE GAILLARD, Esq; was chosen Speaker of the House by 51 votes to 27.—The latter choice having been considered by some as an indication of the anti-federal sentiments of the House, we shall lay before our readers a number of articles collected from various sources, calculated to throw some light on this circumstance.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

On Saturday evening a letter was received by a gentleman in this city, from, his friend in Washington, in which the writer states, that he had just received a letter dated Columbia, Nov. 25th, informiog him that the Legislature of South-Carolina were convened the day before, and that, in both houses, there was a majority of Federalists.

[*Poulson's D. Adv.*

December 9.

"A gentleman of the first respectability, both for information and veracity, (and who is also a native of South-Carolina) arrived in town this morning, direct from the city of Washington. From this gentleman we have the most positive assurances, that the Legislature of South-Carolina is decidedly FEDERAL—that Mr. Gaillard, who has been re-elected Speaker of their House of Representatives, has uniformly acted with the Federal party, and possesses their confidence. —This information we are confident is entitled to the fullest credit. [*Phil. Gaz.*

New-York, Dec. 12.

The legislature for the state of South-Carolina met at Columbia, on the 24th ult.—Seventyeight members of the House of Representatives attended. On proceeding to the choice of Speaker, there appeared 51 votes for the Republican candidate, Theodore Gaillard, and 27 votes for the Federal candidate, Mr. Smith. From this vote, some judgment may be formed of the probable result of the appointment of Electors.

[*Merc. Adv.*

December 13.

Charleston papers to the 4th instant are received at the Office of the Mercantile Advertiser. Contrary to all reasonable calculation, they are wholly silent on the interesting subject of the election of President and Vice-President for the State of South-Carolina. [*Merc. Adv.*

Yesterday papers and letters to the 5th inst. were received from Charleston—and what is very extraordinary, there is not a word of the South-Carolina election in either of them. The disappointment is great. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

The editor has been favoured with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman at Washington, from which he has had permission to extract the following:—

"Two gentlemen, of the House of Representatives, have this day, received the following information from their friends in Raleigh, N. C.—'Judge Washington arrived here (in Raleigh) on the 29th ult. from South-Carolina, and stated with the utmost confidence, that the votes in South-Carolina would be unanimously for Adams and Pinckney, and that Jefferson could not possibly get a solitary vote there." This news obtains pretty general credit with both parties in Congress." [Poulson's D. Ad.

Columbia, Nov. 28th.

The following Gentlemen are nominated Electors of President and Vice-President, at the ensuing election:

Federal.	*Antifederal.*
Gen. WASHINGTON	Gen. ANDERSON
Mr. FALCONER	ARCHIB. SIMKINS
Capt. JOHN BLAKINGAME	Dr. BLYTHE
Gen. M'PHERSON	Col. HUNTER
Mr. JOHN WARD,	JOHN CAILLARD
Col. JAMES POSTELL	WADE HAMPTON
Mr. HENRY D. WARD	ANDREW LOVE
ALEX. M'INTOSH	PAUL HAMILTON.

It is evident that no strong inference can be drawn from the choice of Speaker, admitting that he is an antifederalist, when it is considered that only 78 members were present, and that the House consists of about 130 or 140: That the place where the Legislature is assembled, is in the centre of that part of the State where the strength of the antifederalists lies; and that the strength of the federalists lies principally in the *lower* country near Charleston and Georgetown, and in the extreme western part of the State. —It is therefore highly probable, that the absent members were for the most part, of the federal party, being most remote from the seat of government.—It is also to be observed, that the choice of Electors is made by a joint ballot of the two Houses, and that the Senate consists of 30 or 40 members; a majority of which is certainly federal, as appears by the choice of their President.

On the whole we may reasonably conclude that nothing has taken place, materially to affect the well-grounded confidence which has for some time existed, that the votes of South-Carolina would be in favour of Adams and Pinckney: Though at the same time it must be allowed that this *confidence* does not amount to any thing like a *certainty*.

We are authorized to inform the Merchants, that the Connecticut Capt. Derby and the Ganges Capt. Mullony will proceed to Batavia, to cruise in the straits of Sunda, for the protection of our commerce —taking under convoy such merchant Vessels as may be ready to join them.——The Connecticut will sail from New-London;— the time of her sailing not ascertained—The Ganges was to sail from the Delaware by the 10th or 12th instant.

A gentlemen who came passenger in a vessel which arrived here yesterday from *Hampton Roads*, informs that the Frigate Portsmouth had arrived there in 34 days from *Havre*, having on board Messrs. ELLSWORTH and DAVIE late Envoys to France.

MARRIED.]—In this town, on the 27th Ult. Mr. *Thomas Melvill*, to Miss *Clarissa Dean*, of Taunton.

DIED.]—In this town, Mrs. *Mary Cozzens*, consort of Capt. Gregory Cozzens, in the 72d year of her age.

—At Alexandria, Capt. *William Ladd*, on a visit to his son.

—At Jamaica, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. *James Simmons*, youngest son of Edward Simmons, Esq. of this town.—This young man was impressed at sea, on board the British ship of war, called the Thunderer of 74 guns, in the Month of April 1799, and held on board of her until the Month of June 1800, when he was taken sick and carried to the hospital on shore, in the above Island of Jamaica, and there paid the debt of nature.

*** *A literary essay signed* "SIMON CRUSTY" *was received too late for insertion this week.*

Marine Articles

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Dec. 15.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Nancy, Howland,	Jamaica
Schooner Nancy, Smith,	Alexandria
Sloop George, Thornton,	Ditto
Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Concord, Bennett,	Ditto
George, Marshall,	Ditto
Betsy, Cole,	Ditto
Lucy, Anthony,	Philadelphia
Sally, Westcott,	Providence
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Ditto
Leopard, Davis,	Ditto

CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Hercules Courtenay,	Hudson, Gibraltar
Schooner Laura, Chase,	Washington
Sloop George, Allin,	Ditto
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
Mary Dean, Padelford,	Newbern
Sally, Pitcher,	York
Schooner Friendship, Read,	Edenton
Fox, Barnes,	Baltimore
Sukey, Hallet,	Boston
Brig Alfred, Price,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Lark, Spencer,	Norfolk
Sally, Westcott,	Providence

PORT OF NEWPORT.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Arrived the brig *Willing Maid*, *Daniel Bradley*, master, from *Grenada*, with a cargo of rum, bound for *New-Haven*.

Same day arrived, the brig *Suzanna* of *Philadelphia*, *Samuel Cummings* master in 34 days from *Port Republican*, laden with a cargo of coffee, and sugar, bound for *Philadelphia*.

Same day arrived, the Brig *Celia* of *Dighton*, *Benjamin Harris* master, from *Havanna*, bound for *Boston*.

Same day arrived, the Brig *Friendship* of *Boston*, *John Harvey* master, from *Havanna* bound for *New-York*, sailed from Havanna 26th Nov. and on the 27th came up with the schooner *Hope* of *Charleson*, *Fitch* master; took the master and crew ten in number out of the schooner at their request, immediately after which she went down.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer,

1800.

DECEM.	Thermo. Deg. A.M.	Thermo. Deg. P.M.	Wind. A.M.	Wind. P.M.	Weather. A.M.	Weather. P.M.
9	30	35	N.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
10	27	38	N.	NW.	Fair.	Do.
11	40	45	N.	SW.	Fair.	Cloudy.
12	47	48	E.	E.	Rain.	Do.
13	47	38½	SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
14	32	31	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
15	27	36	N.	N.	Cloudy.	Fair.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the ninth article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid, on Monday the 29th instant.

That in conformity to the sixth and seventh articles of the said charter, a general meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-house in this town, on Monday the 5th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Transferring of shares will cease from the 19th instant, until the 31st instant.

By Order of the President & Directors,

M. SEIXAS, *CASHIER.*

Newport, Dec. 16th, 1800.

KINE-POX.

BENJAMIN WAITE CASE,

PHYSICIAN,

Is possessed of genuine matter of the Kine-Pox; proved to be such by his own experiments, made with it in this town; They who wish to be inoculated, by applying to him —may depend upon careful treatment, and strict attention.

Newport, Dec. 15, 1800.

For BALTIMORE,

The fast sailing Schooner FRIENDSHIP, now laying at Steven's wharf, will positively sail in a few days.—For freight or passage, apply to

JONATHAN BOWEN.

Newport, Dec. 16, 1800.

CASH STORE.

WILLIAM CAHOONE & Co.

At their Store foot of the New-Lane, Have for Sale Wholesale and Retail,

JAMAICA Rum, 4th proof; Coniac and Barcelona Brandy; loaf and brown Sugars; hyson, souchong and bohea fresh Teas; Coffee; Mustard; fresh Raisins; Pepper; sherry, port, Malaga and red Wines; an assortment of Ironmongery; ditto Crockery Ware; ditto Dry Goods; among which are Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Swansdown; low prized Linens; and a number of other articles. *Dec. 15.*

FOR SALE,

The Snow MARY, burthen 100 tons and 21 feet; now laying at Captain William Wood's wharf.—Also a new Cable. For further particulars enquire of

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Who has for sale 50 hogsheads of Molasses; 15 boxes of Havanna white Sugars; and 10 boxes of brown Ditto.

Newport, Dec. 15, 1800.

THE Partnership of WOODWARD and CRANSTON, is this day dissolved, by consent.—Those who have any demands against said firm, will exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted will please to make payment,

ROBERT WOODWARD,

WILLIAM CRANSTON.

Newport, Dec. 15, 1800.

☞ Wanted, an APPRENTICE to the Blacksmith's Business.—Apply to

R. WOODWARD.

Taken up, a-drift, a Cedar BOAT, about 16 feet keel, with sails, and red bottom.—Any person applying, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Jamestown, Dec. 15, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has just received a new supply of GOODS, suitable for the approaching season;— amongst which are the following:

Broadcloths	Four'd Camel's-hair Shawls
Coatings	Silk & Chintz Ditto
Plains	Bonnet Satins
Cassimeres	Modes and Pelongs
Swansdowns	Tambour'd and plain Muslins
Baize	Black & colour'd Do.
Black and white Flannels	Cotton Cambricks
Russels	Tiffany and Muslin-Turbans
Calamancoes	Black, white, & fancy Gauze
Tammies	Black and colour'd Crapes
Bombazets	Tiffany
Wilshores	Black & white Milinets
6/4 green Table-Cloths	Cotton Sheeting
Black and colour'd Worsted Stockings	Dimity's & Muslinets
Ladies & gentlemen's Worsted, Beaver, & Kid Gloves	A great variety of Handkerchiefs.
Black Nankeens	
Black, white, & co-	

To the above articles, Mrs. *FOWLER* has made an addition of an elegant variety of Fancy Goods, and Bonnets of the most fashionable kind, Fur-Trimmings, Muffs and Tippets.—Kid and Morocco Shoes, by the dozen or single pair; Cotton Sheeting by the dozen or single piece; New Raisins and Spices.—She thanks those who have favoured her with their custom, and hopes to merit a continuance of it by the most unremitting attention. *Dec. 15.*

WE the subscribers being by the Court of Probate, for the town of Portsmouth, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Jabez Sisson*, late of Portsmouth, Mariner deceased, represented insolvent; and six Months from the date hereof being allowed for the creditors to bring in their claims, to either of us.

RICHARD SHEARMAN,

JOSEPH CUNDELL.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

BARNEY SISSON, Executor.

Portsmouth, Dec. 8, 1800.

From the Gazette of the United States.

[The ſimplicity of the following ſong, the popularity of its tune, and the circumſtance of its being written by "a flaxen-headed plough-boy of Buchan, will procure it a ready peruſal among the lovers of nature.]

(Tune,—"*The Humours of Glen.*")

SOME ſing of ſweet Mally, ſome ſing of fair Nelly,
And ſome call ſweet Sufie the cauſe of their pain;
Some love to be jolly, ſome love melancholy,
And ſome love to ſing of the Humours of Glen.
But my only fancy, is my pretty Nancy,
In venting my paſſion, I'll ſtrive to be plain;
I'll aſk no more treaſure, I'll ſeek no more pleaſure,
But thee, my dear Nancy, gin thou wert my ain.

Her beauty delights me, her kindneſs invites me,
Her pleaſant behaviour is free from all ſtain;
Therefore, my ſweet jewel, O do not prove cruel,
Conſent my dear Nancy, and come be my ain.
Her carriage is comely, her language is homely,
Her dreſs is quite decent, when ta'en in the main;
She's blooming in feature, ſhe's handſome in ſtature,
My charming, dear Nancy, O wert thou my ain.

Like Phœbus adorning the fair ruddy morning,
Her bright eyes are ſparkling, her brows are ſerene,
Her yellow locks ſhining, in beauty combining,
My charming ſweet Nancy, wilt thou be my ain?
The whole of her face is with maidenly graces,
Array'd like the gowands, that grow in yon glen;
She's well-ſhap'd and ſlender, true-hearted and tender,
My charming ſweet Nancy, O, wert thou my ain.

I'll ſeek thro' the nation for ſome habitation,
To ſhelter my jewel from cold, ſnow, and rain,
With ſongs to my deary, I'll keep her ay cheery,
My charming ſweet Nancy, gin thou wert my ain:
I'll work at my calling, to furniſh thy dwelling
With every thing needful my life to ſuſtain,
Thou ſhalt not ſit ſingle, but by a clear ingle,
I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my my ain.

I'll make true affection, the conſtant direction
Of loving my Nancy, while life doth remain;
Tho' youth will be waſting, true love ſhall be laſting,
My charming ſweet Nancy, gin thou wert my ain.
But what if my Nancy ſhould alter her fancy,
To favour another, be forward and fain;
I will not compel her, but plainly I'll tell her
Begone, thou falſe Nancy, thou'ſe ne'er be my ain.

HARD-WARE GOODS.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS

Informs his Customers and the Public in general,

He has juſt imported an extenſive aſſortment, conſiſting of a great variety of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Sadlery and Braſs Foundery Wares.——Alſo all other ſorts of GOODS as uſual, which he ſells on the loweſt terms.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A neat handſome FRANKLIN STOVE, in perfect order.——Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Nov. 10, 1800.

ELIZA SENTER

Hath a few articles of Houſhold Furniture, which ſhe wiſhes to diſpoſe of at private ſale.

December 1, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Cath, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Faſhion.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC, *in general*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A new Supply of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

E. BURRILL,

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburgh Hemp, firſt quality,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ravens Do.
White and Brown Sheeting,
Old and new Sable Iron.
And a few thouſand weight of beſt Bourbon Coffee.

Newport, November 10, 1800.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.
Ruſſia Iron, aſſorted; old Sable—and
A few Bolts of beſt Holland Duck.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d-proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per hogſhead or barrel; firſt quality Georgia Tobacco per ditto; Cordage of all ſizes, per ton or hundred; Swedes' Iron, flat and ſquare bars, per ton or hundred; ſouchong and bohea Teas, per cheſt or dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; meſs and prime Pork, per barral; Rock Salt per buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large ed ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

RUM & ONIONS.

5 puncheons of 3d proof ſuperior flavoured Grenada Rum.

6000 Bunches Weathersfield (Connect.) Onions, for Sale, if ſoon applied for, by

HAZARD & GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1800.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Juſt Opened, and for Sale at the Store of

E. N. THURSTON,

Directly oppoſite Capt. Peleg Wood's, *and adjoining General* Martin's,

A beautiful and well-choſen aſſortment of DRY GOODS, adapted to the ſeaſon, and of the lateſt importations.——Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at her Store, it is preſumed will not be diſappointed, as it is her method to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in the State.

The ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1800.

☞ NOTICE.

The holders of the *Stock* of THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that the two laſt Inſtalments on the ſhares of ſaid Stock, which were due on the firſt Mondays in June and October laſt, the payments of which were ſuſpended until the firſt Monday in January next, are ſtill ſuſpended for the further term of three months.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport Inſurance-Office, Dec. 1, 1800.

For Sale, at Public Auction,

On the 24th inſt. at 11 *o'clock, A. M. (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)*

A valuable dry Houſe Lot, on Gravelly-Point, belonging to Capt. JOHN SHAW.——Alſo to be ſold at private ſale, the North half of a Dwelling-Houſe on the Point, formerly owned by Capt. Webber.——For terms apply to

BENANIWELL SHAW.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Has for Sale, at his Store,
In Newport.

St. Peterſburg clean Hemp.

Ruſſia—old Sable Iron, from Two to three Inches broad.
Ruſſia Duck.
Ravens Duck.
White and Brown Ruſſia Sheeting.

October 7, 1800.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale,

St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.

Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt quality.

Ruſſia Iron, flat and ſquare, aſſorted.

Cordage and Cables of all dimenſions.

Ticklenburghs, Oznabrigs, and ſewing Twine.

Brown and bleached Flemiſh Linen.

Platilles Royales; Brittannias; Creas; Haarlem Stripes; Rouans; Checks; Eſtopillas; Wahrendorps; Writing-Paper; Looking-Glaſſes & Bruſhes, by the Package.

Bohea, ſouchong, hyſon, chulang, and gunpowder Tea, of the lateſt importation, by the cheſt or larger quantity.

China, in dining and tea ſetts; Cups and Saucers; Bowls and Pitchers—by the Package.

Nankeens; Fans; and Window-Blinds.

New-England Rum by the hogſhead or cargo, on ſhort notice.

Molaſſes per hogſhead; beſt Holland Gin per pipe; 7 by 9 Glaſs.

Superfine Flour; Spermaceti Candles, &c.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1800.

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN L. BOSS,

50 Shares in the Newport Inſurance Company.

20 Shares in the Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

1 Houſe and Lot in Third-ſtreet, near Bridge-ſtreet.

2 Mortgages, amounting to about 3500 dollars, on a Houſe in Thames-ſtreet, corner Church-lane, and poſſeſſion given immediately.

1 Share in the Ohio Company, containing 1173 acres of Land, in 7 valuable lots.

6750 acres of Land in the State of Kentucky.

7 hogſheads of beſt brown Sugar.

The Brig Peggy, 2 decks, 117 tons burthen, in complete order for ſea.

Alſo, for Rent or Sale,

The elegant Houſe, Wharf and Warehouſes, owned by Mr. Seth Barton; alſo the Wharf and Stores, called the Rome eſtate; together with eight Houſe-lots near Dyre's gate.——The agreeable ſituation of ſaid eſtates is ſo well known, that any further deſcription is unneceſſary.——For terms apply to S. BARTON, Baltimore, or

J. L. BOSS.

Newport, 10th Nov. 1800.

EARL & WHITEHORNE

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their ſtore, on Major Handy's wharf,

NEWPORT,

A general aſſortment of

Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Hardware, &c.

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL.*

Among which are the following articles:

Old 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

Weſt-India Rum		Middlings
Madeira	WINES.	Almonds
Sherry		Eſſence Spruce
Teneriffe—and		Muſtard
Claret		Black Pepper
Holland Gin		Sweet Oil
Loaf and brown Sugars		Ginger
Hyſon,	TEAS.	Starch
Souchong,		Hair-Powder
Chulang—and		Allum
Bohea		Copperas
Coffee		Brimſtone
Currants		Lampblack
Raiſins and Figs		Spaniſh Brown
Rice and Salt		New-York Soap
Superfine and fine Flour		Vinegar
Rye Ditto		Spaniſh Segars
		Crockery Ware by the Crate.

Cinnamon; Caſſia; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Chocolate; Salt-Petre; 6 by 8 Window-Glaſs; Grind-ſtones.

And a Conſignment of

DRY GOODS:

Conſiſting of Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres, Muſlins, Cambricks, worſted Hoſe, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of very low.—Alſo Cabouſes and Stoves.

Hibbert's beſt brown Stout and London Porter; Tobacco; Shot by the bag or ſingle pound; Paints by the keg; Sheet-Lead; ſheathing, cartridge, cannon, and writing Paper; Engliſh and Raven's Duck; Cordage of all ſorts; Bunting; braſs Amplitude, and common Compaſſes; Mattraſſes; Quadrants; Tin by the box; Lanthorn-Horns; Time-Glaſſes; Spikes and Nails aſſorted; Philadelphia Bar-Iron; Screw-Augers; Files and Raſps; Gimblets; Saws; Hinges; Ship Scrapers; Mops; Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Japann'd Trumpets; Waiters; Hand-Pumps; Axes; Hatchets; Screws; Deep-Sea Leads; Sail-Needles; and an aſſortment of Charts.

A L S O

China—in Tea Setts; and Windſor Chairs by the dozen.

With many other articles not enumerated.

☞ They likewiſe tranſact Buſineſs on Commiſſion. *Oct.* 7, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment and various other Articles in the Grocery Line a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties Maſters of Packets Paſſengers &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

GROCERIES of a warranted good quality, and at the lowest prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, by

HAZARD & GARDNER,

At their Stores, one door North of the Coffee-House, and on Stevens's Wharf,

Madeira	*WINES.*	*Mace*
Sherry		*Caſſia*
Lisbon		*Black Pepper*
Malaga		*Alſpice*
& Port		*Ginger*
Holland Gin		*Engliſh Muſtard, by the lb. or bottle*
West-India Rum		*West-India Cayanne*
Cogniac & Barcelona Brandy		*Loaf & other Sugars*
Anniſeed Cordial		*Salad Oil*
London Porter		*Anchovies*
Gunpowder	*TEAS.*	*Capers by the lb. or bottle*
Hyſon		*Caſtile & brown Soap*
Souchong		*Spermaceti and Tallow mould Candles*
& Bohea		*Naples Hair-Powder*
Green Coffee		*Poland white and ragged blue Starch*
Rice		*Spaniſh Indigo*
No. 1 & No. 2 Boſton Chocolate		*Havanna Segars*
Almonds		*Fig Tobacco*
Box Raiſins		*Eſſence Spruce*
Zante Currants		*Corks*
Citron		*Powder, Shot, &c.*
Cloves		
Nutmegs		

Alſo—A ſmall invoice of faſhionable and common aſſorted Glaſs Ware.

Ditto Braſs Latches.

Town and country retailers are invited to purchaſe; liberal credit will be given them.

To thoſe who have formed themſelves their cuſtomers, they tender their expreſs thanks.——Tranſient cuſtom will be gratefully received. *Newport, Oct.* 15.

H. SENTER,

HAVING returned from England, (through the medium of this paper) wiſhes to inform his friends and acquaintances, that he intends to proſecute the buſineſs of his deceaſed father.

Newport, Nov. 24, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-ſtory HOUSE, ſituated on the Point, lately occupied by JOSIAS SOUTHWICK, now in poſſeſſion of his Wife; it ſtands on a Lot, which extends 100 feet on two ſtreets, a good ſtand for a ſhop.——For terms apply to

BENJAMIN GARDINER,
of Middletown.

Newport, December 1, 1800

JOHN C. SCOTT

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. *CATHARINE MALBONE*, a few doors below Baniſter's wharf—where he has for Sale, a general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, among which are the following articles:

Engliſh, India, and Italian ſilks and lute-ſtrings; ſattins and pelongs; kid and ſilk gloves; dimities and humhums; ribbons and ſilk ſhawls; camel's hair ditto; Iriſh linens; Britannias; mens' beaver hats; Navy coat and veſt buttons; United States Artillery buttons; dirks and hangers; badges; bohea, hyſon, gunpowder, and ſouchong Tea, per cheſt or leſs quantity; Jamaica and Havanna Sugar, by the barrel.

He has alſo juſt received from Liverpool a faſhionable aſſortment of ladies cuſſi bonnets & hats; children' ſtraw bonnets; ladies Morocco and kid ſhoes.

☞ He returns his thanks to his former friends, and requeſts a continuance of their cuſtom. *Oct.* 6, 1800.